Evidentialy Document 5004.

Evidence of GHANDGI LAM, taken on 28 September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-War and Internee Camp, Morotai, before Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Sarper Clerk JOGINDA: SINGH is sworn as Interpreter.

are 8355 Naik Chandgi ham, 2/15, Funjab hegiment.

I was first captured by the Japanese on 27 December, 1941, 13 miles from Muching. I was first confined in Kuching prison camp, where I remained for two months. While I was at Kuching I was put in a cell with 212 other Indians. We were in the cell for one month, after which time we were taken out to work on the air strips and to fill bomb craters. For the first month we were prisoners in the cell night and day but for the second month we had to work from daylight to dark and sometimes at night. We were kept in the cell overnight. The Japanese fold us that we would be given food but for three days we were without food at all. On the first day we were captured the Japanese tied us up. After that we were not tied up but were slapped across the face many times.

Some Australian and British prisoners were kept in the adjoining cell and we were beaten for giving them food. I do not know the name of the Japanese responsible but an Australian officer was in the engineering office. The British officers were Lieut. Fallower and Lieut. Hodges.

At Kuching we were told that we would be taken to Miri and that after 2 months we were to be taken back to Kuching. However, the Japanese rut us on a ship in a cell. The space was adequate for 50 men but 213 of us were confined in this cell. We could not lie down or stand ur but had to sit down. We were taken to Kuela Balat first, where we landed, and then we were taken by truck to Seria, where we remained for one year. The Japanese threw us about 50 pieces of bread in the cell on the ship but many of us went without food. We were given water on the ship. We were on the ship for three days.

with sticks and rifle butts and I was kicked also. A bone near my neck was broken as a result and my teeth were knocked out. I had scars on my body from the teatings. I had to work in the mornings until 12 o'clock and then we rested for an hour, after which we had to work until 7 o'clock in the evening and sometimes until 8 o'clock.

we were given bad rice mixed with lime in Seria. At that time we were not used to esting rice and became weak. Those of us who were unable to work were besten and those who could not carry heavy loads were also heaten. I cannot

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remember the name of the camp commander but L/Cpl. wada was one of the Japanese there; he was one of those who beat us.

I suffered from beri beri in the camp but received no medical treatment. Lowever, an Indian civilian doctor there smuggled us some redicine.

We lived in coden houses with an iron roof. One of the huts was about 60 yards long by 10 yards wide. There were three huts; each contained about 74 soldiers.

In Seria camp we were given just rice; for three days we were given a few vegetables but after that we did not get any for two weeks, and then we sometimes get our vegetables from jungle bushes. A Jap would take two or three sick Indians into the jungle and make the two or three of them carry the jungle vegetables back.

Two British officers, a British sergeant and a rrivate were taken to Kuching from Seria camp, and later I and all the other Indians were taken to kuala Falat. I was at Kuala Balat for the rest of my period. I was beaten with a leather belt, and the Jap also took off a boot and beat me across the face with it. Lostly our soldiers were teaten as they were taken off to work, and when they said we were working slowly they beat us.

Those who beat me were Oke, Licut Yamaguchi (the camp commander) and Atada. Atada was the man who gave me the beatings, broke my right collarbone, struck me on the left aim, and knocked cut my front bottom teeth.

One day after Allied planes had gone over, and everybody had been hiding, one of the Indians went into the garden at the camp to get some sweet potatoes. Atada came out and saw him there, and heat him with a shovel. He took me into the lines and tied me with hands in front, around the stomach, and around both legs; I was thus tied for 24 hours, and was given no food. This other Indian was Lal Gul; he is here in Morotai camp now.

At Kuala Falat we were asked by the Japanese to help in an attack on the British. The Japs selected 35 of our men and took them to Miri. Two of the 35 were Santokh Singh and Naik Lekhmir Singh. They are here in camp now. They refused to sign the papers the Japanese asked them to sign.

At Kuala Balat, Indian officers were rut in charge of Indian work rarties. I was beaten many times there with sticks and bits of steel ripe. I had malaria and beri beri there; but I got no treatment for them. At first we were given enough rice and vegetables, but when we refused to help them against the British the Japanese reduced our rations. After that

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they brought two Indians into the camp to lecture us to try to get us to help the Japs against the Allies, but this had no result and the two Indians went away again. The Japs reduced the rations more, and we just got a handful of rice a day.

We were forced to try to learn the Jap language. We had to count, and when we forgot the numbers we were teaten.

We used to plant gardens and sick men were supposed to work on them; sometimes it happened that some of the Indians were unable to work; but they were taken to the gardens and made to work, and beaten; and at night a sick man would die.

In one month about 55 Indians died of starvation at Kuala Balat. About over 130 Indians died there whilst I was at the camp, including 65 killed by the Japanese.

One night the Japanese ordered all of the Indians to fall in. However, I did not fall in; I hid in the bushes nearby. I did not actually see the killings, but I heard the Indians crying; and in the morning I went in and saw that all of the Indians' heads had been cut off.

Lieut. Yamaguchi was in charge at Kuala Balat at the time of that harrening. Cpl Hoira, and Oka and Atada, also were present.

These four were all concerned in the killing of the Indians that night. This happened about 13 or 14 June, 1945. I do not remember the exact date. Some Indians were beheaded and the rest were bayonetted; those who were bayonetted included some still slive at that time. Two of them are glive to this day -- Santokh Singh, who is in this camp now; and Mohd Sadiq, who is in Labran. Also L/Naik Chalam Hussain, who has gone to Australia. Umed Ali also was there; he was one of those who did not fell in.

Two days later the Japanese returned and set fire to the hut in which this massacre had been committed. I saw the burnt Indians -- the ashes and the bones .

At nights the Japansse made Indians guard themselves at most time. Une day a Havildar was compelled to take a wooden rifle on guard, but he refused; he was bearen so much that he became unconscious; then they put me on guard and forced me to take the wooden rifle; however, I refused, and I was beaten. I was beaten with the wooden rifle and a stick. The Japansse who beat the two of us were stade and Morizun. Atada. Atada beat the havildar, the havildar's name

is Lal Badshah; he is in camp here at Morotai now.

Then an Indian officer came and asked the Japanese why they were beating the Indians, pointing out that this should not be done. Temporarily the beatings were stopped. Then Atada asked the Indians to light fires in the barracks to remove the mosquitoes. At night Atada asked why the fires had been lit; and Atada said he had not asked anybody to light any fires. He called five Indian officers and six ORs and beat them with a steel pipe; then the party was taken to the military police and beaten again until they fell unconscious. They were badly injured. They were trying to make the Indians say that Atada had not told them; that they had been told to light the fires by an Indian Officer. The Japanese Atada said to them? You are no longer Indian soldiers - you are Japanese labour corps. The military police beat them with cane sticks. Cold water was poured over the men to restore them, when they again were beaten. After 13 days four ORs were brought back to the camp. From the military police area they were taken to another place; one Indian officer died because he was beaten too much. Nobody was allowed to bury him. The Indian's name was Subedar Mohd Anwar.

In March, 1945, two Indians escaped from Kuela Balat camp but after three days they returned; when asked why they had escaped they said that hunger had compelled them to go to look for food. They were beaten by Atada and then taken to the military police, who again beat them. These two Indians told me they were forced to say that Havildar Sheo Ram ordered them to escape from the camp and to bring back information of Allied landings. However, the two Indians refused to say this, despite the beatings. But the Japs went round the camp and said that Sheo Ram had ordered the Indians to escape, so Sheo Ram was beaten by the military police. For ten days they were all beaten, and had no food. Then they were brought back to the camp on stretchers; for a month they were very sick, and then the two Indians who had escaped died. Sheo Ram is here in Morotai camp now; he still has wound scars.

and say "You are having some connection with Allied planes". He accused each in turn of this, and then best them----somebody was being besten daily over this. Besides Atada, Oka best us; and Yamaguchi ordered his NCOs to best all of the Indians.

I, JOGINDAR INGH, being duly sworn, state as follows:

I have read what urports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Chandgi RAM before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 28 September, 1945, and state that it is/true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Chagdi RAM.

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I was present before His Honour Mr. Justice Mansfieldcon: this date when Changdi RAM swore that the said evidence was true in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Changdi RAM so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindar Singh

I, Changdi RAM, do swear that the evidence read to me by JOGINDAR SINGH immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and fact.

(Signed) Changdi Ram

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai) this 28th day of September, 1945.

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield Commissioner. いまら、次ってナック麻疹とす。 は、着子名前階級及部隊は八三五五十十八十年に十十八十十八十十八八(CHANDGI RAM)

こした、教徒、福を平子が行いまた。 できたり 前のません うれてはるました。日本人は食物を與こととは、これをした。日本人は食物を與ことさいました。 しょういました。 しょういっとういっとう しょういっとう はない はいい はいい はいいい をはいい 日春れる 人は、はななない、一日日は、我は一分四十二人の印度人とよいをはいいました。 をまけららはないに、祖はは、まして日本人に補はは、「いっちは、いっちは、「おは一九四一年(昭和十六年)十二月七日でいったらから十三回

い中科とホッチェクを対しているとは、なる人間後は、アロウは、株事務所に住りましい、英國人間核は、アロウは、信りまたが一人のオーストラリアの将校は機へ、高いまたのでに、それに真任のある日本人の名は、後にからのまた、そして私去は彼事に合うまるべきないからのすた。そして私去は彼事に合うまる人が降りの極大

順、ら小すした。三日間能にをりました。 むしょうたい 一日間能にをりました。 れてはなる は日本人はを存の中に 初五十代のパンを投げて写成りては強いて行かれ、とこと 年程のました。 船の中では なの「クアラル」」に最初東のて行がれ次にようのでは 致することはできず 唯生ってのました。我のは上陸したなる一十一人が、としまれるは上陸した。 女と一百十三人がそこに監禁でいました。五十人は人の場所にように連れ戻されると聞かられました。然一日本人は我の

なりませんでした。休みそれとり方と時には八年之働の何はは十十、元は朝かり十二年之働き、それから一時間以上海に知けてしまひました。打たれに遠が体しまりた。打たれて道が体しました。その清果首の近しの何があ

の産のたる境人とのませんが和田平長が彼等自己でる親、かりのはずれたれました。キャンプと指する親、かりのしず打大れました。キャンプの指する親、かりのしたの働くころできれるはかないので体がした、との時は在去は米を食べ増れないので体がしては一てのアは石灰の限して一起い、米を興くれる

PURL: http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/fe6381/

キャンプでは私は尚有る気にきしたが医者のは寒は何 上、この文けませんでした。けれどはら、この印度人の民間の屋 でいるとないは人れてしいました 和井は織の屋根は年の木宝の茶に住人でのきした。 ある小屋は長り続かけてアードとのナヤーにから 之里のり居とう様なりました。一番にてて田人の天士 いまくいのますした。 しせりアチャンアでは米だける。其つられずした。三 日間の中にかしばかりの野茶を過へられずしたがそう 後一項関は何は戦へられません。したっちのは立ちの はいかいかかの本数から野ならなってまるしたりなく は一病気の印なの人ニ三人と重れてける彼等にと ことしの野老のを持って返りせるかでした。 英國人籍校二名軍曹一名及下华一名は下京 子かっから「カチンと連れて行がれずしできる後初と 他の印食人人生命が「ひてうべん」とは近れて行るれ きした。私は残りのは無くなるほと、なりうべうけして 送りました。右は常華しただれ人日本人はそろ るまそので長い様でとはできまったの顔をかけるた 北京のなとは働きに受けてはかれいときいれた際の者 京村ではました。南土は働くる事中一大会とイナイス

ちまりた。株をおのろく働くし云ってはむ情はははないまるがのろく働くしることは

のはつろうでするます。の版の上を感り、又名の前下類の歯を折りきたのないつりは、大き打ちたの鎖骨を折りたるなられるけった。私を打ちたの鎖骨を折りたし、私を打ちたのはは、山口中間(するこう指揮)

今、このスロター、キャンプに居ります。した。前京の印度人のたけっていだだだです。彼は四時間、この状態に置き食物は何はは、ませんでき年を前に関の間の足弾り付け又的り煙り一十とりべいで殴りました。「アクタンは初を別に連めて行きました。「アクタンがあてまてはそ見るちの」人がキャンプの畑に甘藷のより日解白軍の福行機が上に根末したっけば

ナしを拒绝しました。はのますた、願人に書類に調印することのよいですり、仮等は日本人が願人に書類に調印することが「ナナリラファー・シング」です。今このそ々ろって似等に連れて行きました。三十五人の中の三人は「かこよう」とは、我々から三十五人を選ばまして。我々から三十五人を選ばまして。「いっける共は日本人から英國制以思する

仍、クアラバラいけは甲度人将核達は印度人労働

今我る場合をころ成うとの高我ろは可愛の三座の半母でろうたっとりたっとりたらりたらりたらりなりたらりなられる時に初入ら様にすた。近し之は何の效果にあるをして、とりたらりな果にあるを、うに受けるは妻でろう はっとはられるな妻するのとまれることを、ラに連れてまて我るが難食を派うが、一切関人を攻要するのをあるとをおっつに連れていまり 本人は我をを寝るとられました。とうでした。日本のは、おまな美しないと、これました。とうでって、日本の場合のは、一般の哲様を思えらいと、これは体のはは言うという。といれば、おけば、おけば、一般の哲様を思え、以外の哲様を見られて、おけば、おけば、一般の哲様を思い

塩之しせられずたのそして数をたがかりと行んれました。我でけ日本語を消り構に回避に強いられました。教へいことる

はなんで行るできまする。四は速れて行かれるよれそしてかたれましたちのなる人は働くこれのもないといるはないとしてあけられるはないというからはあけられるはならのなる人は働くこれのもないといるはこれてのまれる四日料とけは、病人はちめは事をするかろによれてのま

のなりからは日本人におちれたちとみたちとれたちとんにないました、おいそのとけ日本人に対するれたちとれたちとうに、我にきした、私がそからプにのた関い百三十人以上の本がでした。一万月に五十五人の印度人がカアラルララーで記録のため

のできた。という本は新なりしませんとあるでは、ちょうとは、ちょうできた。という本は新ないままんは日本人は田神文全部が高のかなっからか

つくるののそ見きた。ひまたら新ける人を部のとりがいなりまた。朝入さ行うなは印度人全部のとりがいないといいま見るといいとは、りまいのを見ませんでしたが印度人の叫び難を聞きなけ近くの一本は近くの一次はは

こにのました。なない、日をは山口中解かす。ホーラ田長、田々び、アスダンルとのない、アフラベラバーに於しろの女帯事のあたはの真体

でました。 できたってとける 作き一方のました。 できした。 できょう スキーク・グラッ・フォーとはオーストンに居ります。 やっ一人、モリ・サギィしはラットではってい、まらってもっけ、とう、フォーとは 一人、生きていまりた。今日に込をまてるははなるであった。今日に込をまれるまました。 教教で刺りれ 中のよけなりなけないない、まりのました。 ハッチョーに日は鳴くて居りません。 かっかい、よりのし、小田の人がとのなけまくの、我室に関係したからてい

の即ヶ戻と尽用を見きした。 の次と小屋に火を付けまた、私は焼かれた印巻へ、 らとれから二日後日本人が届うまてを発の行は この大やンプにのます。 では今とのでろうりとういます。 なは今とのでろうでは、とら軍事を打てまりた。とら軍事的したのでから下にはまりた、木の小銭と棒で打べれました。 本の小銭と棒で打べれました。 あえ同し様に合うていばく 打きれました。 被が、 拒絶したのでっていばく 打き紙をした。 めらきせました。 成り 日本には はなり はらいきくける はらばない はくけん はいはない はない はく はらばない はくは はらのない はない はくは はらのない

のなくしたと云はせるいやう切力といするからにきたっかるとにと云はせるいやう切力というな力との様々ところは後ないところは強なないなのでまはなくではなくになるできないとうなけるではなくのはは五人の印書人がなくいました、彼は誰には以をつけるですがくといっかとうないのかとうはいました。这にとれいらってうらははなけるは、ちょうないのかとうはいました。这にとはないはないはないはないはないないにはははないまとは、行いことは動情的にはにはまくらはない。ないはないにならないのなべはないまと感が、

のたけて、ダード、アンケー」と云います。はち茶の事を許されますとでした。との印意人格校一名は作り打ちれたので入にました。誰に、人間校一名は作り事がて行かれました。中度は一十年はそろうに連れ戻されました。それから十三日後に四人の下りを取り戻させらたれにとる人達に今たい水を注がいとはは様のステッキでかけました。そして古職歌り、よう印度、ないけない。御前達は日本の多別隊だけない。

でした。それから彼事は標果でキャンプに運ばれて

まきた。一ヶ月の間彼等は重い病気に帰りました。